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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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Volume XXXI.....No. 99

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
No. 205 Broadway—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at
7:40 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets—DAVEY
CROCKETT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Frank
Mayne.LYCEUM THEATRE.
Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue—Grand Parlatan
Folly, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner Third street—DLEWILD, at 2 P. M.
at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.DAILY FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway—CHARITY, at 8 P.
M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss Ada Dyer, Miss Fanny
Davies, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Lewis.THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 54 Broadway—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8
P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.GERMANIA THEATRE.
Fourteenth street, near Irving place—MONEY, at 8 P.
M.; closes at 11 P. M.ROOTH'S THEATRE.
Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street—HIP, at 7:40 P. M.;
closes at 10:30 P. M. Lotia.WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and Third street—THE VETERAN, at 8 P.
M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss
Judith Lewis.MRS. OSWAT'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Washington street, near Fulton street, Brooklyn—
THE FAIRY CHILD, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr.
and Mrs. Barney Williams.OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleeker streets—
NORVILLE and VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at
8:40 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street—RILEY OGR,
at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. Florence.BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, opposite Washington place—HUMPTY
DUMPTY AT HOME, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. G. L. Fox.BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.
Opposite City Hall, Brooklyn—A WOMAN'S WRONGS,
at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mrs. E. S. Chanfrau.BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery—BUFFALO BILL and VARIETY ENTER-
TAINMENT, begins at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
No. 201 Bowery—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P.
M.; closes at 11 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.
Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue—NEGRO MIN-
STRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.COLISEUM.
Broadway, corner of Third street—PARIS BY
MOONLIGHT, at 1 P. M.; closes at 5 P. M. Same at 7 P.
M.; closes at 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, April 9, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities
are that the weather to-day will be cloudy and
rainy.Dr. LIVINGSTONE is to be buried in West-
minster Abbey, and the government has
undertaken to defray the expenses of the
funeral. It is a graceful and becoming tribute
of respect to the memory of a good and true
man. In thus honoring the memory of the
great missionary and explorer the British na-
tion does honor to itself.AUSTRIA AND FRANCE.—A leaf from the
secret history of the Franco-Prussian war
diplomacy shows that Austria heartily sym-
pathized with France during the struggle of
1870, but feared the alliance of Russia and
Prussia. There is nothing new in this except
the official proof of what was unofficially
known.RIEL.—The big Parliament House at Ottawa
was the scene of a great deal of excitement
yesterday, because Riel, the Manitoba agitator,
failed to put in an appearance in obedience
to the Speaker's order. English and English
colonial politicians of great and small degree
delight in the trial and punishment of treason,
and we are not surprised that Dominion
statesmen make the most of their little oppor-
tunity.THE LOUISIANA TROUBLE.—Senator Carpen-
ter has given notice that on Monday next he
will again call up his Louisiana bill for the
action of the Senate. There is little hope,
however, that anything practical will result, as
the dominant party in Congress seem to think
the best way to settle the trouble is to let it
settle itself. But the republican party will
have to bear the infamy if Judge Durell is
not impeached. The charges against him are
too specific to avert the necessity of trying him.THE FIJI ISLANDS.—According to one of
our cable despatches this morning the sov-
ereignty of the Fiji Islands has been formally
tendered to Great Britain. It has long been
apparent that the missionaries and the traders
were laboring towards this end. It is but
little likely that the offered sovereignty will
be refused. It is not Johnny Bull's habit to
despise such gifts when they come in his way.
In another place in the HERALD of this morn-
ing will be found an interesting sketch of the
Islands. Under American or British rule it is
quite manifest that the value of these islands
might be greatly increased.BENJAMIN DISRAELI is not to marry the
Countess Dowager of Chesterfield. The re-
port of yesterday to that effect, as will be seen
from this morning's news, is flatly contra-
dicted. We are not told whether the denial
comes from the widowed lady or from the
Prime Minister. Mr. Disraeli is, perhaps, the
most popular man in England at the present
moment; and it is not at all to be wondered
at that in his proud position as Prime Minister
he should be an object of interest to the
ladies of England. A mistress of ceremonies
he needs, and of course the match makers
and the gossips are busy. Mr. Disraeli's
attachment to the late Countess of Beacons-
field was genuine and sincere; he spoke of
her as the best wife in England, and it is
probable that his sorrow over her loss is as
yet too fresh to allow him to think of another
matrimonial alliance.

Will There Be a New Departure?

The President and His Opportunity.
We have been favored with many stories
from Washington and elsewhere in reference
to the intentions of the President. His recent
errand to Philadelphia is said to have been an
anxious one. He is a President in search of a
Cabinet Minister, for while in that pleasant
city, in the enjoyment of those alleviating and
tranquil hospitalities for which Philadelphia
is famous, he seems to have tendered the
office of Secretary of the Treasury to a distin-
guished Pennsylvanian who has never taken
any part in politics except to support the war
measures of Mr. Lincoln and the policy of the
republican party since the war. Although this
appointment has been declined, the gratifying
fact is that the gentleman who seems to have
met the President's standard of excellence is
opposed to inflation, inconvertible cur-
rency and every other form of national dis-
honor and repudiation. That the President
should have made such a selection shows
that he is fully alive to the financial neces-
sities of the country.One thing seems to be established by these
rumors, and it is that the President has been
considering the propriety of taking his admin-
istration into dock and giving it a thorough
overhauling. It has become waterlogged and
leaky. Ugly seams have made their appearance,
the keel is covered with barnacles, and there
are unwholesome odors from the bilge-water
in the hold. The country is rapidly losing
heart, and we have not recovered our credit
abroad. Plainly, also, these evils come from
the Treasury. In a government like ours,
when the finances are unsound there is rich-
ness nowhere. Without blaming Mr. Rich-
ardson, the President or any one in particu-
lar, it is certain that our Treasury manage-
ment has an ill name. Sanborn contracts,
Jayne monies, quarrels between Bliss
and Davis about fees, corruption in public affairs,
one thing comes after another, until we
can scarcely open a newspaper with-
out a "disclosure" or an "exposure"
offending us like a miasma. We repeat
that we blame no one particularly, for in this
rude, unthinking, hurry-scurry, buffeting
fight which has been going on we have taken
no part. But whether the President and his
friends mean to make another appeal to the
country or not, in his name as the choice of the
republican party, it is very evident that they
can do nothing more fitting and popular than
make salutary changes. Unless such changes
are made the administration will rapidly sink
to the position of a condemned adminis-
tration, with no future but to drift into oblivion
amid the contempt and aversion of the people.
This is a fate that has befallen governments
more powerful and brilliant than that of Gen-
eral Grant. Mr. Gladstone's fall is a sugges-
tive example. The President owes it to him-
self to save his administration. He has heard
the warning voice of Connecticut, and he is
not the man to hear it in vain.The first trouble with the President is that
in a matter as delicate as the finances his ad-
ministration has no power. In a representa-
tive government, elected by the people for the
people, nothing is more natural than that the
two branches of the government—the legisla-
tive and the executive—should be in harmony.
What harmony exists between the President
and Congress? In England, when a great
financial measure is proposed the government
takes the first step, and Parliament only acts
upon the ideas of the Ministry. So it has
been with other administrations in this coun-
try. No one doubted the views of Jefferson on
any important measure. Jackson's wishes on
the United States Bank were tumultuously
proclaimed. Mr. Chase always impressed
his ideas upon Congress when Secretary of
the Treasury. Yet at a time like this,
when it is all-important that the government
should be in harmony with the Legislature
and have a policy for good or for evil, we see
it drifting helplessly. There is a chasm be-
tween Congress and the President. No one
knows what Mr. Richardson wants, and we
never see the Secretary except when necessary
to explain some Sanborn contract or some of
Mr. Jayne's revenue achievements. The ad-
ministration and the Legislature are wide
apart on these financial questions, and we
cannot but feel that the alienation is the fault
of the government. When we have a Treasury
Department without views or a purpose, what
else can result but differences and eventual
discouragement in the minds of the people
and a burning desire for a change?If there were any definite purpose in the
democratic party we could understand how its
leaders might take advantage of this derange-
ment and apathy and the mistakes of the ad-
ministration. The possession of power is cer-
tain to bring with it mistakes, and power in
time crumbles away. But, notwithstanding
the incredible helplessness of the Treasury,
there has never been a time when the
President could not arrest this crumbling
process. General Grant brought to the
Presidency a great name, a tremendous per-
sonality outside of his office. In this respect
he resembled Washington, Jefferson and Jack-
son. He was not a popular magistrate. Men
did not shout over him and women did not
give him names to their children. But he suc-
ceeded in winning the common sense of the
country, and when he came before the people
for re-election he defeated, overwhelmingly,
one of the most illustrious and widely known
and highly respected citizens of America. This
convinced us that, great as the republican party
was and had been, the President was greater.
He has confirmed this in his party discipline. He
dismissed the illustrious Sumner like a mutineer,
and sent Schurz and Trumbull and Greeley
and Fenton and Banks to keep him company.
And yet the time was, and not very long ago,
when the secession or political
outlawry of these men would have been re-
garded as the death of republicanism. But
the party stood by and saw the banishment
of its favorites as patiently as the Roman
rabble viewed the banishment of Coriolanus.
With this tremendous power coming from his
own personality as a successful general and
the confidence he had inspired in his posses-
sion of the qualities of honesty and common
sense, with a party under military drill obey-
ing his orders and the vast army of civil
servants ready to execute his will, nothing
seemed easier than for the President to so
shape the policy of the republican party as to
dictate one of two results—the continuance
of the party in power or his own candidacy
for a third term.
But the time has come for him to see if
he really possesses this power. Without anyknowledge of the President's intentions, or
doing him the injustice of attributing to him
inordinate ambition, we have always held that
he had only to express a wish for a third term
to receive a nomination. Nothing is impos-
sible to the master of the power which now
dominates this Republic—nothing but a revolu-
tion. We are in the eddies of a revolution.
This financial question controls all questions.
No power, not even the stern and disciplined
army behind the President, can control this
revolution without taking a radical new
departure, and we can very well understand
his anxious search for a Cabinet. There was
never a Cabinet that as a whole expressed less
the feelings of the country than the one which
now surrounds the President. A majority of
its members were never heard of before they
entered the Cabinet, and will most certainly
never be heard of after leaving it. They drag
the administration and outweigh it. The
President can make no better answer to Con-
necticut than to give the country a Cabinet
that will inspire the people with confidence,
and enable him to terminate his career with-
out weakening and tarnishing his fame. So
that we can well understand these Presidential
journeys in search of new councillors—his
anxious desire to select advisers who will
strengthen, not weaken him. The one thing
the President would naturally dread is that
his party should divide in a mutiny. This
would be an ignominious end to a career that
has become interwoven with so important a
part of the national history. But what else
can result with a Cabinet which no longer
manifests any power or commands the respect
of Congress; with a people who cry out in
pain and crave relief; with loyal States who
have never before abandoned the party seek-
ing the democracy? However wedded to his
administration, the President cannot ignore
Connecticut, and if he continues his pilgrim-
age until he finds a Cabinet it will be well for
his fame and well for the prosperity of the
country.

The Loss of the Europe.

Although we have not received satisfactory
particulars of the loss of the steamship
Europe several points may be assumed as
clearly established. Five days after this
ocean leviathan sailed from Havre she was
ready to founder. Not one French officer or
sailor, as it appears from the brief telegraphic
account published yesterday, remained on
board—that is, they all gave up the ship.
But the crew of the Greece was made
of far different stuff, even making
allowance for the courage that may be inspired
by a hope of liberal salvage. With twenty men
taken from the Greece the first mate of the
latter vessel remained on board and tried to
save the ship. Two days afterwards, with
eighteen feet of water in her engine room,
which must have rendered all further efforts
fruitless, the Europe was abandoned and the
salvage crew proceeded to England on board
the Egypt. A brief despatch received at a late
hour last night says that the cause of the leak
is not as yet known, although it was said to
have begun in the engine room. Without
discussing this point now, we will simply
observe that if steam lanes had not been a
reality the Europe would have taken to the
bottom the four hundred persons now on board
the Greece, which may arrive at any hour in
the lower bay. Thus steam lanes are actually
essential to the security of life on the sea.

The Stupidity of Partisanship.

The action of the republican State Sena-
tors on the occasion of the reception of the
Governor's Message regarding the currency
propositions before Congress illustrates the
stupidity of partisanship. After the Message
had been read Mr. Ganson, of Buffalo, offered
a concurrent resolution approving the senti-
ments expressed by Governor Dix, and di-
recting copies of the Message and the legisla-
tive endorsement to be forwarded to Wash-
ington. This resolution was the more com-
plimentary to the Governor and the more
forcible from the fact that it originated with
a political opponent of the State Executive
and of the majority of the State Legislature,
and any sensible man would so have regarded
it. But the partisan minds of Senators Wood
and Woodin could only discover in it, to use
their own refined language, "a put-up job for
the democrats to get all the glory possible out
of the Message and resolutions." So the for-
mer offered an opposition approbatory resolu-
tion, the latter moved the reference of the
whole subject to the Finance Committee, and
the republican majority voted in favor of the
motion. Meanwhile Mr. Lord, a democratic
Senator, claimed the Message as a proof that
Governor Dix is "on his way back to his old
love for the democratic party." With such
brilliant minds in the Senate what wonder
that our State legislation is notorious for
shortsightedness if no worse.

The Civilized Indians.

Now that the Indian question is prominently
before Congress and the public we would in-
vite attention to the condition of the Indian
Territory. Armed desperadoes, intent upon
plunder, make incursions into the territory
of the Choctaws and Chickasaws, steal their
cattle, rob their reservations and carry terror
and demoralization to these comparatively
peaceful nations. There is no constabulary,
no police, apparently no protection for the
Indians who are civilized enough to have
schools, newspapers and regular forms of
government. If these Indians, who have been
forced, as it were, to occupy
a region little to their taste, have no
protection from the government against the
lawless acts of reckless ruffians, can we hope
to anticipate complete obedience and quietude
among the wilder Indians to the north-
ward? There are some fifty thou-
sand inhabitants in the Indian Ter-
ritory, spread over an area as large as
all the New England States combined. These
Indians are all becoming civilized. While the
Comanche tongue is the court language of
the Plains, the Choctaws and Chickasaws have
adopted all the forms of civilization. They have
magistrates, governors, courts, legislatures,
four high schools, forty-eight day schools, and
more than the sum of fifty thousand dollars
is annually expended upon education. The
general sentiment among them is in favor of
a Territorial government, and we do not see
how Congress can well deny their prayer. The
best argument that can be addressed to the
savages is that his civilized brother has been
accorded all the rights of an American citizen
when he has shown himself worthy of the
distinction.

National Banks in Congress.

We have seen the power of the national
banks in Congress and over the adminis-
tration whenever there has been occasion to call
it forth. Touch their privileges, and that
will prove the lightning spear to arouse a
monster. More than half the members of
Congress, probably, are interested personally
in the national banks as directors or stock-
holders. It was not surprising, therefore, that
the amendment recently offered to the pending
financial bill in the Senate by Mr. Saulsbury,
to make the banks pay for the privilege of a
national circulation, should have been de-
feating. It was, in fact, rejected without a
division. This amendment prohibited the
Treasury Department paying interest on
bonds which have been or may hereafter be
deposited as security for the circulation of the
banks, except on the excess of the par
value of such bonds over the average circula-
tion, while such bonds shall remain on de-
posit to secure circulation. It is simply a
proposal to tax the national bank circulation.
Mr. Saulsbury took the idea, probably,
from the laws governing the circulation of
the Bank of England. We believe the Bank
of England is required to pay to the British
government two-thirds of the profits on its
circulation in excess of the specie held in its
vaults. That is, if there should be thirty
millions sterling in specie in the bank and it
should have sixty millions of notes in circula-
tion it must pay over to the government two-
thirds of the profits on thirty millions. The
specie held in bank is dead capital, and the
notes representing that are not, of course,
considered profitable. But upon any issue
over that, which is clear profit, the govern-
ment foregoes one-third, perhaps, on account
of the services the bank renders in managing
the public debt, in making loans and in other
ways when required; and, notwithstanding
the services rendered to the government by
this great institution and the payment of the
profits on its circulation, it has been com-
pelled always to pay heavily whenever its
charter has been renewed. But our national
banks give nothing for their privileges, have
no dead capital except the small legal tender
reserve they are required to hold, and make a
double profit, amounting to twelve or thirteen
per cent—first, on the bonds deposited, and,
next, on their circulating notes. In short, the
government kindly doubles their capital within
ten per cent and gets nothing in return.Of course, the national bank power in Con-
gress would defeat any proposition to tax cir-
culation in whatever form it might come.
And it is just as intent on extending its priv-
ileges and enlarging its profits. The Western
men, and particularly those from Indiana, have
always been great on banking. In the old
times they established and run more wildcat
banks in almost every part of the country
than all the enterprising speculators of other
sections. Then, to tax circulation or the
bonds on deposit representing and securing
circulation, which amounts to about the same
thing, would do more to restrain inflation
than anything, and that is just what these
Western inflationists do not want. They may
talk loudly of wanting more money to help
industry and to benefit labor, but they will
not consent to make the banks pay over to the
government a portion of the enormous profits
derived from a national circulation and other
privileges.A NEW POWER.—We are constantly com-
plaining of the railroad powers and the money
kings and other forms of tyranny. But a new
influence has arisen in England, which
threatens to menace the Parliament and
sovereignty. Archbishop Manning called at-
tention to it a few days ago in a public speech,
showing that the liquor trade represents six
hundred millions of dollars, and that "the
influence of distillers, brewers and publicans
was growing more and more dominant over
public opinion, over the electors and the
elected and over Parliament itself." The
Archbishop feared that the time would come
when Parliament would be unable to cope
with or control this power; that there was no
Minister now who would cope with it, and
that any government who would venture to
touch or try to settle it would be shattered.
A statement of this kind from an authority as
eminent as the head of the Catholic hierarchy
in England should be gravely considered.
Cotton was once king in America, but gin and
beer now rule England.REMOVAL OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS.—Mr. W. T. Haines, the Commissioner
of Customs in the Treasury Department, re-
moved by the Secretary on account of compli-
cations growing out of the famous comma in
the clause of an act of Congress relating to
tropical fruit, is now out of office by the con-
firmation of his successor. It seems
that the Secretary ordered the Commis-
sioner to audit the claims growing out of
the mistaken punctuation; but the Commis-
sioner declined, except upon an order in
writing. This the Secretary gave, but subse-
quently revoked it and dismissed the Commis-
sioner. The latter, however, refused to be
dismissed, and we now see in the confirmation
of his successor how much the majority in
the Senate respects the Tenure of Office act,
as Haines was evidently right and Richardson
wrong.THE PRESIDENT'S OPPORTUNITY.—A contem-
porary, whose name unfortunately escapes us,
asks:—"Will President Grant heed the
HERALD's timely appeal? No President since
Washington has had such a round of opportu-
nities to place himself rightly and grandly before
the country and the world as General Grant.
With one note rests a truly awful responsibility.
On his stroke of his pen he can literally
prove that it is, indeed, mightier than the
sword. With one stroke of his pen he can
match all his sword strokes in the importance
of the results." There could be no truer
words. Opportunity comes rarely in a life-
time. General Grant has now an opportunity
like that of Washington, when he approved
the Jay Treaty; like that of Jackson, when he
suppressed nullification, and only second to
that of Lincoln, when he proclaimed emanci-
pation. Let him destroy the spirit of repudia-
tion and thus round and cap his fame.TEMPERANCE IN PHILADELPHIA.—The tem-
perance crusaders in Philadelphia, discarding
the Western notion of singing and praying
bands, have determined quietly to importune
every saloon keeper in the city to give up his
business. There can be no objection to this
course, and the success of the crusaders will
be a matter for congratulation.

River Contamination and Its Cure.

A distinguished English engineering jour-
nal has been recently agitating the question of
preventing the pollution of the rivers, and we
need a similar agitation in this country. The
immediate advocates for legislation against
river contamination in England are the gen-
tlemen engaged in stocking the streams with
salmon and other highly prized food fish. A
century ago, it is said, the British streams
were plentifully supplied with salmon, and
apprentices are reported to have stipulated in
their indentures that they were not to be fed
on salmon more than three times a week.
The poisoning of the running waters in the
manufacturing districts has so increased that
even artificial means fail to replenish the fish
supply. According to two of the most expe-
rienced pisciculturists the chloride of lime from
paper mills, paraffine and naphtha, bleach
works' refuse, sewage in its various forms
and much other fecal matter combines to so
taint the rivers that the water is deadly to fish
and unfit for man or beast. That this is a
great and unnecessary evil has never been
sufficiently felt. Mr. Baldwin Latham, in a
recent work on sanitary engineering, and
Dr. Beale, in his work on disease germs,
statistically show that the proper application
of sewage engineering in Great Britain alone
would effect an annual saving of nearly one
hundred thousand lives.But to lay aside the sanitary importance of
the prevention of river pollution, it has an
economic aspect which is rapidly attracting
the attention of manufacturers, who can be
touched by no appeal but that of the pocket.
The age has abounded in new and successful
experiments for utilizing waste products and
effete matter. Not long since we had an
inventor who made currant jelly from old
leather. The Vienna Exhibition, to encour-
age the utilization of refuse materials, had a
special division for this purpose. We know
that nearly every waste product is susceptible
of a new utility, and the sooner the manufac-
turer is forced by law to find out what it is
the better for him and the community.A well known statistician and late writer
tells us that the sale and profitable use of
shells, rag wool and mungo have attained very
large proportions over all the manufacturing
districts of Europe; and also that the sale of
rats and other rodents for their fur and flesh
has converted a source of former ravage
and nuisance into one of vast revenue.
The utilization of slag and scoria for
architectural materials is another illustration
of how the proposed reform may be carried
out. The sewage experiments have not yet
gone so far as to indicate clearly which of the
present methods for utilizing is best, but
enough has been done to demonstrate the im-
mense value of sewage as a fertilizer. The
refuse of tanyards and some other factories
is also a highly valuable fertilizer, and instead
of being used, as now, to corrupt the water we
drink, might enrich our fields and low
grounds. The chemical solutions deposited by
factory drains in the freshwater streams are
the most difficult to manage; but even
they with a little filtration can be rendered
innocuous.The subject is one of a class which is rap-
idly forcing itself on the attention of our
law-making powers, especially in the thickly
settled and manufacturing States. As the
spring and summer seasons advance, and the
grave sanitary problems come back upon us,
year after year, for better solution, we
then turn our attention to such matters. If
we should have next summer, or any summer,
a scarcity of rainfall, of a few inches only, the
rivers and streams of our Atlantic States
would, in some instances, be so foul that they
would be unfit for the manufacturer's pur-
poses. This has often occurred in the Old
World, and we should be prepared against
such an emergency by adequate and timely
statutory provision, such as is now proposed
in England. The numerous old statutes have
been so loose that they need here, as abroad,
a thorough and immediate reform. If the
manufacturer was forced to reserve the refuse
of his factory, and not permitted to poison
the community, he would soon find a method
of converting it into a source of income or
else of rendering it harmless.THE PENALTY OF MISGOVERNMENT.—We hear
one manly and warning voice in England on
the Indian famine question. Mr. Henry
Fawcett, one of the foremost men in the lib-
eral party, and not only an orator but a
thinker, who, like Burke, has made the East
Indian Empire a special study, recently made
a speech in which he charged the English
Parliament and nation with indifference and
reckless carelessness in their treatment of
India. This famine was neither unwonted
nor unexpected, and for all that was doing
there might be four more famines during the
next fourteen years, as there had been four
during the past fourteen. The people were
in an extreme state of poverty, and yet taxes
were raised for acts of incredible extravagance.
With the money thus squandered hundreds
of thousands of acres might have been irrigated
and thousands of miles of road completed.
One result of this shameful misgovernment was
that the Indian question might become one of
the most important in modern politics. All
this is painful, but there is a sad comfort in
seeing that the United States do not alone
understand the art of misrule, and that our
oppressed Southern States have a parallel in
the splendid Eastern Empire of Great Britain.CONCERNING MONUMENTS.—We now have
a proposition to build a monument, at a cost of
one hundred thousand dollars, to the memory
of Sumner, Greeley, Chase and Seward. We
do not oppose that tendency in the human
mind to express itself in monuments. It
comes from the spirit of reverence, one of
the most beautiful traits in our nature, the
underlying element of truth and religion.
But the difficulty about monuments is the
danger of building them too soon. True
fame is a matter of several generations. The
Roman Church does not canonize its saints
until time has proved their sanctity. We
should build our monuments to men of the
past generation and leave our own honors to
our children.THE ARREST OF CLOUGH, charged with
shooting the well known pugilist, "Dooney"
Harris, was effected yesterday. If the tortu-
ous paths through which the police followed
him are indicative of the winding ways of the
law, by which alone he can be punished if he
is guilty, it will be some time before the end
is reached, and in the meantime the names of
both men will be heard oftener than a good.

ART MATTERS.

The Spring Exhibition at the Academy
of Design.The private view of the Academy last night was
a regular crush, in spite of the unfavorable
weather. So many promises of better things had
been made by the artists and academicians that
the outside world interested in art was anxious
to see whether or not the brilliant promises had
been fulfilled. In the crowded state of the
rooms it was not very easy to form any-
thing like critical opinions of the various pictures,
but the general impression made by the collection
is very satisfactory. The supply of works of re-
spectable merit was for the first time sufficiently
large to enable the Committee of Selection to re-
ject the mere duds that on former oc-
casions were so offensively prominent. This
of itself marks a forward step, for which
those interested in art "have much to be thank-
ful," and is, we hope, only the inauguration of a
system of rigid exclusion of mediocre works which
will make the Academy a real training school of
art taste. This is what ought to be aimed at by
the directors, and, though much has been done,
there are many pictures in the collection which
might have been excluded with advantage.
Still the improvement is so marked that we
are willing to forgive any omission in this
regard, in the hope that next year will exhibit
a still further advance. The public have not been
slow to mark their appreciation of what has been
done, and over \$5,000 worth of pictures were
purchased yesterday. This ought to encourage
the artists to persevere in making the
Academy truly representative of American art.
Three important marine pictures, by Moran,
Richards and De Haas, attracted considerable at-
tention. They have all a small of the briny deep
about them that is perfectly refreshing. In this
branch of art America stands high, and we
doubt if any European exhibition could
show three marine paintings of superior merit.
The sense of motion in the sea and the
transparency of the water is conveyed with ad-
mirable fidelity. Considerable improvement is
also visible in the genre pictures. Beaufort
Irving contributes what is, probably, his best
work, "The Bookworm," painted after the manner
of Mellesioer, whom Mr. Irving takes as his
model. Eastman Johnson comes out with a very
strongly painted picture which gives promise of
a new departure. This artist has the right notions
about painting, and when he will consent to con-
centrate himself on work similar to "The
Prisoner," he may look to making a strong im-
pression on the public mind. J. G. Brown has one
of his characteristic child pictures, "Hiding in the
Old Oak." The most striking picture in the collection
is a fine sheep study by Somers, which
occupies the place of honor. The artist has
thrown into the composition a strong dramatic
interest, which immediately rivets attention and
compels us to read the story of the picture. It is
not merely a representation of sheep painted with
dexterity, but a really interesting sheep story.
There are quite a large number of portraits
hung round the rooms, but very few of them are
of much importance. Some are so bad that
they ought not to have been admitted to a place on
the walls, and only a few deserve commendation.
Page has at last produced his long promised
Shakespeare, and we regret to say that we can-
not consider it a success. The artist has made
a new man with the aid of a goodly mass, but
has not improved much on the original William
with whom we are acquainted. The head
has not even the merit of being well modelled—a
merit we find in a portrait of an officer by the same
artist. The sculpture room is as usual almost
wholly devoted to portrait busts. Cushman has
a very good marble bust of Colonel W. R. Roberts,
and Calverly contributes an exquisitely finished
portrait of a gentleman. There is only one life-size
figure—a statue of St. Agnes.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera—Di Murska as Linda.

The second night of the Di Murska season of
opera at the Academy of Music was signalled by
the production of Donizetti's light, sparkling
opera, "Linda," which, since its first representa-
tion at Vienna, over thirty years ago, has had
some of the brightest stars upon its lyric stage in the
role. Miss Kellogg has been the immediate
predecessor of Mlle. Di Murska in the role of Linda
at the Academy. The opera has of late years fallen
into semi-oblivion, owing to its very lightness
and want of those grand dramatic effects that
characterize some of the other works of the same
composer. The brilliant cavatina "O luce di
quest' anima" was delivered with that limpidity
of tone, delicacy and completeness in execution and
ease and elegance of style that set it forth in a
brighter form than ever it received on the Acad-
emy boards before. The contrast of tone between
Di Murska's beautiful voice and those of the other
artists in the cast was a source of interest in which
she took part of a good deal of the expected effect; but
when she had the stage to herself, as in the mad
scene at the finish of the second act, in which she
played only the part of a spectator in this scene,
Mlle. Di Murska's exceptionally brilliant voice en-
chained the attention and interest of every
listener. But in the scene of the Carnival of Venice,
when she introduced the "Carnival of Venice,"
with introductory theme, written especially
for Jenny Lind by Sir Julius Benedict, the phre-
netic effect of her truly marvelous vocalization
was electrical, and the audience called her before
the curtain half a dozen times. There were trills
which sparkled like diamonds, chromatic scales,
arpeggio and staccato passages of the same delicacy
and beauty and art as any they could hear from
the violin of M. Wieniawski. Indeed, if they
were written for the violin they could only be suc-
cessfully executed by such a virtuoso. And
although Mlle. Di Murska is such a phenomenal
vocalist that she carries, as it were, with her
her by storm the coldest audience, yet her true
appreciation of the necessities of a role and
her fulfillment of every artistic demand in-
sures an equal degree of admiration. On the other
hand, the company who appeared it is only
necessary to say that the tenor, variety, was better
than on Monday evening; the contralto, Mme.
Tosca, used the soprano voice to a dis-
agreeable extent, and the barytones, Mari and
Reina, united in a duet in the first act, which
would have been heard above the din of a peace
jubilee or a Wagner opera. The orchestra was
satisfy out of trim, and the violins played
pranks. "Othello" and "The Merry Wives of
Windsor" for the Saturday matinee.